

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th June 1903.

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ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the speech lately made by Lord Lansdowne in Parliament on the Persian Gulf question, the *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 1st June

ROZNAMA-I-MUKAD-
DAS HABLUL
MATEEN,
June 1st, 1903.

England and Persia.

observes as follows:—

Lord Lansdowne has said in his speech what we on some previous occasions have said on that question. But on some points he has taken a different view from us. He says that England did not refuse to advance a loan to Persia, and that the conditions on which the latter has taken it from Russia are very hard. But the fact is not as he states it. Persia at first proposed to take the loan from England but seeing that the conditions under which England agreed to advance it were very hard, she applied to the Russian Government for the loan. The loan was granted under easy conditions. There are some other points which have not been mentioned in Lord Lansdowne's speech, but we refrain from mentioning them, because it is beyond our jurisdiction to mention them. We say that the present attitude of England towards Persia will never serve to establish her importance in that country. The Persians condemn the policy of England in regard to their country. It is honesty which is increasing the importance of the Russians in Persia. England cannot expect to do anything in Persia if she does not change her present attitude.

The new scale of duties on mercantile goods was fixed with the consent of all commercial bodies concerned in the trade of Persia, including England and Russia. But for the last three months, the English Press has been finding fault with Persia in season and out of season on account of that scale—conduct which is calculated to wound the feelings of the people of Persia and also to lower their respect for those whose views, they think, are represented by that Press. Reports on commerce published respectively by the Russian Consul in Persia and the Persian Consul in Russia show that up to the present Russia has not much benefited by her trade with Persia, that is to say, Russia by her trade with Persia has gained just as much as Persia has gained by her own trade with Russia and no more. Of course this much can be said that the commerce between these two countries has been rapidly increasing during the last ten years. We see that our commercial relations with other European countries are injurious to our interests, while such relations with Russia are a source of profit to us. When Persia fixed the new scale of duties, Russia did not speak a single word against it, but the other European nations, and specially England, raised objections against it. But Lord Lansdowne has admitted in his speech that the scale in question contained nothing prejudicial to any European nation.

2. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th June says that by arresting Colonel Yate, the Amir made a departure from the policy followed by his predecessor. He intends to make himself quite independent of British influence. What Russia desires at least is that the Amir should be allowed to exercise his powers freely within his own dominion. But we see that if the Amir is allowed such freedom to-day, Russians will be seen everywhere in Afghanistan to-morrow.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 8th, 1903.

Afghan affairs.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. A correspondent writing in the *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 29th May says that Uma Charan Chakravarti, the Panchayet of Jangal Circle under thana Belakandi in the Faridpur district, extorts money from the poor villagers by threats of criminal prosecutions. The panchayet leaves four or five houses in every village wholly unassessed according to his own pleasure, while he assesses the tax at an excessive rate on poorer householders.

FARIDPUR HITAI-
SHINI,
May 29th, 1903.

4. A correspondent of the *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 30th May complains of the prevalence of theft, pocket-picking, and highway robbery in Brahmanbaria in the Tippera district. Chaukidars are often suspected to be implicated in these offences, and the suspicion cannot be wholly groundless, seeing that the style of living of many chaukidars is above their means.

PRATINIDHI,
May 30th, 1903.

Crime in Brahmanbaria in the
Tippera district.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
June 2nd, 1903.

Lately one evening Babu Kailas Chandra De, a teacher of the Annada School, was brutally assaulted by some men on the public road.

5. A correspondent of the *Tripura Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 2nd June writes as follows:—

Thieves and badmashes in certain villages in the district of Tippera.

There has lately been a recrudescence of theft and badmashi in Mehari and adjoining villages in the district of Tippera. The proceedings of the

thieves are similar to those of *dacoits*. They commit thefts in bands of fifteen to twenty. If the householder offers any resistance, two or three of them hold him down, while the rest proceed to the work of looting. Sometimes they even set houses on fire. In fact, no one dares either to oppose or to speak out against them. The families left in the villages by middle class men who reside elsewhere on business, pass their time in constant dread of the bad characters. What greatly aggravates the difficulty of bringing the offenders to justice is the fact that thefts in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Kashba police station are committed by people living within the jurisdiction of the Nabinagar Police Station and *vice versa*. The delay occasioned in obtaining the necessary permission from the authorities for carrying on investigations in places lying within the jurisdictions of adjoining thanas often frustrates the object of police enquiry.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1903.

6. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says that the recommendations believed to have been made by the Police Commission, the substance of which has been published in a Bombay newspaper, have taken the public by surprise. If it was to come to this, why was the cry raised throughout India for a reform of the police? It is hoped that the report when fully published will dispel the doubts and fears which now trouble the public mind.

SANJIVANI.

7. The same paper publishes four letters written from four mufassal villages containing descriptions, similar to those which have appeared in previous issues, of the oppressions which are committed by chaukidars, panchayets, &c., on poor people, the hardship that is caused by enhancements of the chaukidari tax, and the evils which characterise the present chaukidari system.

SANJIVANI.

8. The same paper writes as follows:—
Oppressive zamindars in the Faridpur district. Maulvi Shamsul Huda, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Chaudhury Mahommed Ismail Khan, and Srimati Achamatanessa have succeeded to the estate of Nawab Mir Mahammed Ali, the wealthy zamindar of Padamadi, thana Baliakandi, in the district of Faridpur. Under the present proprietors, great oppression is being committed on the raiyats. This is strange, considering that an educated man like Maulvi Shamsul Huda is at the head of affairs. The following instance will show the nature of the oppression to which the raiyats are being subjected.

Nibaran Chandra Ghosh, of Dakshinbari, thana Baliakandi, laid a complaint before the Subdivisional Officer of Goalundo alleging that on account of his refusal to surrender a *jote* in his possession, Chaudhury Mahommed Ismail Khan seized him with the help of some peons and sardars, gave him a good beating, and then fined him Rs. 50. The *jote* which he refused to surrender has been taken forcible possession of, and the crops on his other lands have been forcibly removed. It is further alleged that he found it necessary to remove his family and movable goods from his house, and to keep himself away in order to save himself from the hands of his oppressors.

PEOPLE AND
PRATIVASI,
June 5th, 1903.

9. The work of the Calcutta Police, says the *People and Prativasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June, appears to be more to oppress the weak and the innocent than to keep the peace and bring offenders to justice. The police constables realise *bukshish* from people on occasions of *pujas* and festivals, and regularly levy blackmail on hackney carriage drivers. And woe to him who fails to satisfy the little lord of the police! The *gunda*, the gambler, and the unlicensed cocaine-seller find in the constable a ready helper in their unlawful criminal acts, and a stern suppressor of thier enemies. In a recent case Mr. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has fined Inspector B. Mitra, of the Calcutta Police, Rs. 300 for some grave and serious offences.

Such light punishment will only serve to increase the arrogance and viciousness of the Inspector and of the Calcutta Police generally. The Police Commissioner of Calcutta should call for the papers of the case and heavily punish the guilty Inspector. If the Police Commissioner fails or omits to do so, the Lieutenant-Governor should bestir himself in the matter, else the inhabitants of Calcutta would have to live in constant dread of the police.

10. A correspondent named M. A. Hossain writes to the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 5th June to the effect that the employes of a certain Sub-Registrar formed an unlawful assembly and committed all sorts of oppression on him, the correspondent, with the help of *lathials* in a dispute concerning the Sub-Registrar's wife's estate. The unlawful assembly was composed of nearly 100 people, and yet the local police, when informed of the occurrence, refused to move in the matter on the alleged ground that it was not a case cognisable by the police. The Inspector-General of Registration is requested to enquire into the matter and punish the Sub-Registrar.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
June 5th, 1903.

A complaint against a Sub-Registrar.

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11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that recently a man applied for a writer-constableness to the District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, and the latter also was willing to give him a post. But the

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

The shoe question in Muzaffarpur.

man was foolish enough to go to his benefactor with his shoes on to get his appointment letter. The very sight of the shoes quite upset the *sahib*, and the man not only got no appointment, but was dismissed with a sharp rebuke. How long will such *zulm* continue?

12. The same paper says that what may be regarded as a sequel of the Pennell affair in Noakhali was the dismissal, after 25 years' good service, of Babu Bipin Behari Mitra,

HITAVADI.

An appeal to Lord Curzon.

Inspector of the Noakhali Police, on the evidence of the Local Government Pleader accusing him of perjury. Bipin Babu's appeal to the Bengal Government against his dismissal was rejected, and the latter also refused to send up to the Government of India the petition which he then submitted to it for transmission to that Government. Everybody knows with what zeal and ardour the district authorities put themselves on the side of Osman Ali, daroga, in the Noakhali affair. People may therefore think that Bipin Babu was dismissed because he had some evidence against the daroga. Lord Curzon is requested to call for the papers of dismissal and examine them for himself.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th June says that a perusal of the recommendations of the Police Commissions published in advance by the *Advocate of India* newspaper, makes it evident that almost the whole of the reforms suggested will consist in an importation of a number of highly-paid officers from England and the enhancement of the pay of the already highly-paid District Superintendent of Police. The small number of native officers who may yet be found amongst the District Superintendents will gradually disappear. If police reform only meant increased expenditure on the Police Department, then assuredly the present reform would be a rare feat and reflect great credit on Lord Curzon.

BASUMATI,
June 6th, 1903.

14. The same paper says that in *Agrahayan* last a girl aged about twelve was enticed away by an unknown person. A certain person was suspected by her father as the culprit. But it is a matter of regret that in spite of repeated representations to the Magistrate of Khulna, the investigation of this small matter has not, owing to the indifference of the police, been brought to a successful termination.

BASUMATI.

Enticing away a girl in Bagerhat, Khulna.

15. A correspondent writing in the *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 7th June says that thefts have increased in certain villages under the Palang thana in the Faridpur district. The police have failed to bring the investigation of any of these cases of theft to a successful termination.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 7th, 1903.

Thefts in certain villages in the Faridpur district.

16. The *Pratijna* [Calcutta] of the 10th June says that the *panchayat* for Dansi and other villages in the Howrah district assesses the *chaukidari* tax in an oppressive and

PRATIJNA,
June 10th, 1903.

The *chaukidari* tax.

illegal manner. Whenever any persons leave the village, the *panchayet* takes care to distribute the tax paid by them amongst the rest of the villagers, but if any new persons happen to come to the villages, the *panchayet* never grants the villagers proportionate abatements.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

FARIDPUR HITAI-
SHINI,
May 29th, 1903.

17. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 29th May has the following:—

Mr. Mullick of the Faridpur Bar.

Mr. H. Mullick is an advocate practising in the Faridpur Courts. He is the younger brother of the brother-in-law of Mr. L. Palit, the District Judge. Mr. Mullick openly tells his clients that the Judge and the Magistrate of the district are under his influence, and that through that influence he is able to win the cases of his clients. This has increased his practice as well as his haughtiness. Parties are frightened into engaging Mr. Mullick, while the opposite parties try to bring down those advocates from other places who are related to the District Judge.

In a criminal case between Rai Nityananda Kundu, Bahadur, of Kamarpur, Palang, and Babu Harendra Lal Roy, of Bhagyakul, Dacca, the Rai Bahadur engaged Mr. Mullick, and Babu Harendra Lal Roy had to bring down Mr. N. Palit, brother to the District Judge, from Mymensingh, in consequence.

It is alleged that the accused in the criminal case instituted by Karuna Kanta Babu, the naib of Benodepur, were informed by Mr. Mullick of their acquittal one day prior to the day on which the judgment of acquittal was actually pronounced by the District Judge.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI.

18. A correspondent writes in the same paper that there is a criminal Bench at the head-quarters of the Rajbari subdivision. The administration of justice by the following Bench Magistrates has failed to satisfy the parties to the cases tried by them:—

Bench Magistrates at Rajbari.

- (1) Babu Jogendra Nath Roy.
- (2) „ Bama Charan Chaudhury.
- (3) „ Umanath Majumdar.
- (4) „ Nanda Kumar Lahiri.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
June 3rd, 1903.

19. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 3rd June says that the jury-men summoned to town from the mufassal are put to great inconvenience for want of proper lodgings. The Sessions Judge of Berhampore is utterly unmindful of their comforts or convenience.

During the last Sessions, the Judge laid aside the work of the Sessions to carry on his other work, thus compelling the jurors to prolong their stay in town for one or two days to their great inconvenience. In view of the strictness with which their attendance is enforced, and the unrelenting way in which their services are retained in spite of repeated applications on their part for exemption from service on the jury, it behoves Government to make suitable arrangements for the boarding and lodging of jurors while in town.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-
ANANDA-BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 3rd, 1903.

20. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that Mr. G. McLoney is the Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi. It is not known whether he is a European or a Eurasian, but he seems to be inordinately anxious to have respect shown to him. The other day, when he was going through a street on foot, a boy, the son of a local judicial officer, was passing by on horseback. He made the boy stop, severely reprimanded him, and ordered him to *salaam* him, which the frightened boy had to do.

Fondness of the Subdivisional
Officer of Sitamarhi for *salaams*.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1903.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says that in the case brought by one Manmatha Nath Das against Babu Bejayendra Lal Mitra, Inspector of Jorasanko thana, and two of his constables for alleged illegal confinement, use of criminal force, and assault, the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Pearson, has fined the Inspector Rs. 300, and has sentenced the two constables to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. The sentence passed

A sentence passed by the Chief
Presidency Magistrate.

on the Inspector, who ought to have been the protector instead of being the oppressor, is inadequate, and not likely to prove sufficiently deterrent.

22. The *Khulna* [Khulna] of the 4th June says that it is impossible for a single person to dispose of the heavy file that has accumulated in the Court of Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Khulna. Babu Chandra Nath is overworked, and his delicate health cannot long stand the strain put upon it. To compel a single person to do such a large amount of judicial work, which requires the greatest amount of mental exertion, cannot but be highly prejudicial to the proper administration of justice. It is hoped that an additional Subordinate Judge will be stationed at Khulna.

KHULNA,
June 4th, 1903.

23. Referring to the case in which the Station Master of the Rishra station on the East Indian Railway and his assistant were beaten and insulted by two white employés of a local mill, and which has been dismissed in the Serampore Criminal Court, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says:—

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

Of course, nobody can question the justice of this decision. If such justice goes on increasing day by day in the country, an immense good will surely be done both to the rulers and the ruled. Such cases being too frequent now a days, we have nothing more to say on the one under notice.

24. Commenting on the Chandi Prasad case of Darbhanga, the same paper writes as follows:—

HITAVADI

The Chandi Prasad case of Darbhanga.

Undue partiality for white men and the union of judicial and executive functions in one and the same person made justice quite out of question in this case. Had it not been for this unholy union of judicial and executive functions, the zamindar would never have been hauled up for trial in a law Court without a preliminary enquiry. An investigating officer sitting as a judicial officer to pass judgment in the case he has himself investigated is likely to be biased and, even if he is conscientious and impartial in the discharge of his duties as a Judge, runs the risk of doing injustice. When will a separation be effected in regard to this unhallowed union? The opinions of the Provincial Governments on this question are at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Will not Lord Curzon take compassion on the oppressed Indians and effect the necessary reform? Now a days the severity of the criminal law is made severer in its application. If a Magistrate thinks that such and such a man is a bad character and requires to be put down, and if a case happens to be brought against that man, then it is only natural that in the event of the same Magistrate trying the case, he will seek to punish him instead of going minutely into its merits. The Chandi Prasad case is one which clearly proves this.

The necessity of a separation of judicial and executive functions has been pointed out by many high officials, both in the civil and executive departments. It has also been shown by many people that the reform prayed for is not likely to prove very expensive. And yet, to the misfortune of the people, it still remains to be effected. If Lord Curzon can effect it, it will really serve to perpetuate his memory among the Indians.

25. The *People and Prativasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th June has the following:—

PEOPLE AND
PRATIVASI,
June 6th, 1903.

The decision in the Puri Raja's case.

The decision in the Puri Raja's case has alarmed the people of India. An Indian Raja was harassed and humiliated like a common subject by a boy Civilian, yet the Government did not see fit to interfere. It is therefore easy to see how the common people of a district can expect to be treated by the district authorities.

The Raja of Puri took proceedings against the police for their action in arresting and humiliating him under an illegal order of the District Magistrate. The Courts held that the police were not to blame, as they acted under the orders of the Magistrate, whose orders they were bound to carry out. If so, should not the Magistrate himself, who passed the order for arrest, be punished for his illegal action? The people expected that the Government would punish the Magistrate, because the Government must have realised the serious nature of the oppression which was committed on the Raja. Even

a very high official in any other part of the British dominions, except India, would have been afraid to commit on even a common subject oppression like that which was committed in India by only a District Magistrate on a respectable native Raja.

The indifference of the Government in this case has, indeed, made British Indian subjects doubtful of the British sense of justice. An old Civilian like Mr. Pennell was dismissed from the service for giving publicity to unpalatable truths regarding the doings of high-handed officials; but a young Magistrate like the Magistrate of Puri, has been allowed to escape unscathed after committing oppression on a native Raja. Distinctions like these are becoming more and more alarming to the people. It is true the Government has nothing to fear from the alarm or discontent of a weak people. But discontent among the subject people does not speak well for the good government of the country.

As for the Indian subjects themselves, we would advise them, weak as they are, to conduct themselves as a weak people should. It is not a people like them who can expect to enjoy the benefit of the liberal principles of British rule. The policy of the British Government may be a liberal policy, but it will be idle to expect that every official under it will be a good man and administrator. It is, in consequence, quite impossible for the Government to effectually protect a weak subject people from oppression. Englishmen have courage, and are the rulers of the country. It is therefore natural for the Indians to come to grief whenever they come into contact with them. You Indians should, therefore, a weak people that you are, always avoid coming into contact with Englishmen. Suppose you are travelling in a carriage, and that a white man asks you for the seat you occupy, you should at once comply with his request. Again, be you a Raja, a Maharaja, or a Feudatory Chief, you should never disobey the order of an official, even though in obeying it you have to undergo hardships. Your only alternative when oppressed is to seek redress in a law Court or from the Government. But Government, though it is just, will not always be able to protect you or grant you redress. And the injustice done to you will cause alarm and discontent throughout the country. All this will be harmful to good government. We, therefore, ask you, the Indians, to forget, for the sake of the Government's and the country's good, your honour, self-respect, rank and riches, and conduct yourselves like the weak people you are.

CHARU MIHIR,
June 9th, 1903.

26. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th June says that the District Magistrate of Mymensingh is in the habit of dealing very perfunctorily with appeals against the decisions of Honorary Magistrates. He hears them in the mufassal, preventing in this manner poor parties from securing the help of pleaders. Again, he dismisses appeals without hearing what pleaders engaged in them have to say. The Honorary Magistrates are generally uneducated, and have hardly any knowledge of law. There is therefore frequent miscarriage of justice in the cases tried by them. Appeals against their decisions should therefore be transferred to the file of an able and experienced Deputy Magistrate like Babu Kunja Behari Chatterji.

(c)—Jails.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
June 3rd, 1903.

27. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 3rd June says that the high death-rate amongst the prisoners in the Midnapore Central Jail is a matter of great regret. The recently published report on the Bengal Jails ascribes this high death-rate to overcrowding and to the want of pure drinking-water. Bad food seems to be the truer cause. Out of sixty-two deaths, twenty-five were due to dysentery. But this could not have been due to impure drinking-water alone.

(d)—Education.

AL PUNCH,
May 30th, 1903.

28. *Al punch* [Bnakiopore] of the 30th May is sorry that the results of the Calcutta University examinations this year are very unsatisfactory. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates this year is smaller than in previous years.

29. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

The question of the affiliation of a College in the Khulna district.

the name of the Daulatpur Hindu Academy in the Khulna district has not appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* against the names of the students who have passed the last F.A. examination from it. The cause of such non-appearance appears to be the University's reluctance to affiliate it before a final decision of the questions raised by the Universities Commission is arrived at by the Government. The Daulatpur College is the only institution of its kind in the district, and is situate in a very healthy locality near a railway station. It has supplied a long-left want of the district. Besides all this, the College is very ably managed. It is therefore a matter of great regret that its affiliation is being delayed by the authorities of the University.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

30. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 30th May complains that grave

PRATINIDHI,
May 30th, 1903.

The recent election in the Comilla Municipality.

irregularities took place in the election of Municipal Commissioners for the A Ward of the Comilla Municipality in the Tippera district. Corruption, force, intimidation—all these vitiated the election. Some candidates for election brought large numbers of peons, *barkandazes*, *jamadars*, and even *lathials* to intimidate and force voters. These men by their interference created an affray at the place of voting, and, in the disorder created, the votes of many people who were not entitled to vote, were registered. The Chairman's action in registering votes after the appointed time was also a grave irregularity. The greatest irregularity, perhaps, of all was the rejection of votes after the names of the successful candidates had been declared. Some people, who came to register votes, although not entitled to vote at all or to vote in that ward, and others who falsely personated others as voters, were caught in the act, but no proceedings were taken against them.

The election, in fact, was no election, and ought to be cancelled.

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says that thirteen District Boards have inaugurated a philanthropic movement.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1903.

A laudable movement. Doctors in the employ of these Boards periodically visit market-places, taking medicine chests with them, and there treat such patients as come to them for medical aid. The Faridpur District Board has fitted up a boat as a hospital, and a doctor goes in this boat to the villages and market-places on the bank of the river Kumar for the purpose of treating sick people. Other District Boards ought to follow this good example.

32. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that seventy-five per cent. of the population of the Netrakona subdivision in the Mymensingh district is Muhammadan. Yet Babu Nikhil Nath Ray, the Subdivisional Officer, is averse to giving to

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
June 5th 1903.

Muhammadans and Local Self-Government at Netrakona, Mymensingh.

Muhammadans the same rights as he gives to the Hindus in the matter of Local Self-Government. A sufficient number of Muhammadan gentlemen were not returned at the Local Board elections. In spite of this fact, the Subdivisional Officer nominated only one Muhammadan as member of the Local Board.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that for the first time,

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

The Municipal election and officials in Bogra town.

after twenty years, an official, a Deputy Magistrate, has been elected Chairman of the Bogra Municipality, and refers to the fact that to this end the District Magistrate and many other local officials had greatly exerted themselves before the election. It is wrong on the part of officials to take part in such matters as collecting votes, etc., in public elections. The authorities are therefore requested to enquire into the Bogra election affair.

34. Referring to the refusal of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of

HITAVADI.

The question of Municipal Self-Government in Khulna town.

Bengal to grant the inhabitants of Khulna town the privilege of electing Commissioners for their Municipality, the same paper says that the privilege is enjoyed by the rate-payers of subdivisional Municipalities like the Satkhira Municipality, and yet it has been withheld from the inhabitants of a district town like Khulna. One may be sorry, but should not be astonished at this,

because it is madness to expect that in these days that Government will extend privileges to places which do not possess them now. The case of the new Calcutta Municipality shows that it is rather bent on withdrawing privileges from the places which have hitherto enjoyed them.

HITAVADI.

35. The same paper is glad that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has reinstated in his post the District Engineer of Murshidabad after he was dismissed through the efforts of the District Magistrate, Mr. Carey. Mr. Carey even advertised for a new District Engineer. What will Government do to punish him for having harassed an innocent man? Should Mr. Carey be allowed to continue in his present post in Murshidabad?

BASUMATI,
June 6th, 1903.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th June says that a severe epidemic of cholera is raging in the village Basantapore under thana Jamal in the Burdwan district. The epidemic has been caused by the want of pure drinking-water. The two ponds in the village are in a lamentable condition for want of re-excavation.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1903.

37. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says that the report of the Railway Commission has given quite as great satisfaction as the report of the Universities Commission has caused anxiety and alarm. The powers of investigation and observation displayed by Mr. Robertson in the report are really praiseworthy. He has recommended a reduction of third class fare, and provision of lavatories and foodstalls in the third class cars. If Mr. Robertson's recommendations are given effect to, the inconvenience now felt by the third class passenger will be completely removed.

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June publishes the following railway complaints:—
Railway complaints.
(1) Babu Sailaja Prasad Majumdar, writing from Dhatrigram, Kalna, says that on the 9th May last, a licensed coolie, whose number is 179, attached to the Howrah railway station on the East Indian Railway, realised from him four annas and-a-half for carrying one steel trunk from his carriage to the loop mail train. There is a conspiracy among the station coolies to extort money from passengers in this manner. Another mode of extortion which is practised by them is to harass passengers by delaying on the pretext of weighing their luggages.

(2) Babu Bimala Charan Ghosh, writing from Bhowanipore, Calcutta, says that on the 23rd May last, three passengers could not purchase tickets in the Kalipur station on the Howrah-Seakhala Railway, the booking office having been closed 10 minutes before the evening train left the station. They represented their condition to the Station Master and the guard of the train, but to no effect.

HITAVADI.

39. A correspondent of the same paper says that the want of a road between the Panjia village, in which there is an Entrance school, and Burulir Bazar, a distance of two miles, in the Jessore district, causes the greatest inconvenience and hardship to the inhabitants of those parts in the rains. Postal service becomes extremely difficult, and cart traffic is altogether suspended. A petition was made to the Local Board in the matter, but to no effect.

PRATIVASI,
June 10th, 1903.

40. The *Prativasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th June says that the goods traffic on the Bengal-Duars Railway line is not being satisfactorily managed. The inhabitants of Palamau often receive the parcels and baskets which are sent to them by that Railway with their contents partially or wholly abstracted. A parcel recently forwarded by the Great Eastern Hotel was stolen.

(h)—General.

41. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 2nd June says that, having passed through three successive years of scarcity, the agricultural classes have now nothing to live upon and are, moreover, heavily in debt. The season for cultivation is fast approaching, but they cannot even resort to the money-lenders for the wherewithal to begin agricultural operations, as their previous debts remain still unpaid. The Government admits the necessity of Agricultural Banks, yet makes no earnest efforts to establish them. It can easily raise money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, if advances are made to the agriculturists at 6 per cent., a sure profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will accrue to the State. Advances thus made would be sure to be recovered with the return of a good season. Establishment of Agricultural Banks cannot fail to be profitable to the Government as well as to the agriculturists.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 2nd, 1903.

Agricultural Banks.

42. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 3rd June regrets that the Postal authorities have not yet seen their way to open a post-office for Saidabad, although, as the accounts show, the major portion of the income of the Khagra post office situate in the neighbourhood is derived from that place. All that is needed is to open a receiving post-office at Saidabad, the existing arrangement for delivering letters from Khagra being left undisturbed. If the authorities find it impossible to grant the prayer, they should at least remove the Khagra post-office nearer to this place, say to Usmamkhali. This is not likely to cause any inconvenience to the inhabitants of Khagra, while it would be of considerable advantage to the inhabitants of Saidabad.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
June 3rd, 1903

43. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 7th June says that on account of increase of business it has become impossible for a single peon to do all the work of the post-office of Brahmanagan, a village of considerable importance in the district of Dacca. The services of a second peon ought to be engaged.

DACCA PRAKAS,
June 7th, 1903.

An additional postal peon for a village in the Dacca district.

44. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th June says that the mails from Bankura are put into trains at Raniganj. But it is often found impossible to punctually send them across the river Damodar when it is in flood. Now that the section between Bankura and Adra of the Bankura-Jherria line has been completed, passenger trains ought to be run between these two stations. Great convenience will be thus caused in the transmission of the mails, for which the Government now spends two hundred rupees every month.

BANKURA DARPAN,
June 8th, 1903.

Despatch of the mail from Bankura to Raniganj.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

45. The *People and Prativasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June has the following in its English columns:—

The rumoured annexation of Cashmere.

Speculation is rife as to the object of Lord Curzon's ensuing visit to Cashmere. There is an idea abroad that the Government of India wants Cashmere for strategic purposes, and that to that end some kind of arrangement was come to between Lord Curzon and the Maharaja of Cashmere during the latter's late visit to Calcutta. It is with the object of further maturing that arrangement and carrying it into practical effect that Lord Curzon's coming visit to Cashmere is said to have been undertaken. As the reader knows, Cashmere was given to the present Maharaja's great-grandfather Golap Singh as a reward for his services to the Government, and what has been given with one hand may be taken away with the other, now that the Indian Government consider Cashmere necessary to the defence of the Gilgit frontier against the encroachments of Russia. The Maharaja will be compensated for the loss of Cashmere by the grant of some district in the Punjab—we forget what. We need hardly say that the arrangement is one which does not at all commend itself to our sympathies, and which we consider it our duty to oppose with all the emphasis at our command. Cashmere is one of the most important Hindu States in India, and its total obliteration from the world's broad surface will be regarded as a national calamity by the Hindu public all over the country. If it be really under

PEOPLE AND
PRATIVASI,
June 5th, 1903.

contemplation to annex Cashmere to British India, all that we can say is that Government is about to perpetrate something which is worse than a crime—a blunder of the gravest description. It is not the first time either that the Government of India are about to make an attempt of this kind. They have been casting wistful eyes on Cashmere ever since we could remember, and if the late Charles Bradlaugh had not been at St. Stephen's to lift his voice on behalf of righteousness and justice and in the cause of the hard used and oppressed Maharaja, Cashmere by now would have been a British possession. But that true "soldier of Christ" as Mr. Stead in his obituary notice of the great atheist called Charles Bradlaugh, who, like Christ Jesus, made all human suffering his own and consecrated his life and genius to the service of humanity at large without any geographical limitations or restrictions, was posted up by his Indian friends in the affairs of Cashmere, and fought a most successful battle on behalf of that distressed State on the floor of the House of Commons. One of the allegations made by the Government of India in justification of the proposed deposition of the Maharaja was that his treasury was empty. Mr. Bradlaugh wanted to know how with an empty treasury the Maharaja was persuaded to make a munificent donation, running into six figures if we remember aright, to the Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund. And then in an access of indignation at the hypocrisy characteristic of the whole business he cried: "Treasury empty! Why, you and your officers have helped to empty it." And as the Secretary of State shook his head he said: "The Secretary of State shakes his head. It is the Viceroy's head which should be shaken here." And he went on to say: "If we want to steal Cashmere as we have stolen State after State in India, let us at least have the honesty of common thieves, and not take shelter in hypocritic pretences regarding the Maharaja's infidelity, tyranny and all that rot." Well, Charles Bradlaugh saved Cashmere from annihilation as an independent Hindu State, and when an offer of pecuniary reward was made to him on behalf of the Maharaja of Cashmere by an Indian editor, who ought to have known better, he burst into tears of rage and wanted to know what reason he had given to his Indian friends to think that Charles Bradlaugh, who had suffered for his convictions a good deal more than any other man in our days, was a common mercenary trafficking in the sacred cause of justice and righteousness. But this is ancient history, for the further elucidation of which we would refer the reader to the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. What hypocrisy and brute force failed to effect at that time may be achieved by Lord Curzon by diplomacy and moral suasion. It will be, however, an evil day for India when Cashmere as an independent Indian State is wiped off the face of the creation. The Maharaja may be stripped bare of his cherished possession with his own consent, but we shall know how to appraise that consent at its true worth. Once the word is passed by the Government of India, the Maharaja will have to make virtue of a necessity and submit to the inevitable with what grace he can. But the people of India have a deep affection for the Indian States which still manage to retain a semblance of national independence, and where Indian talent has still a chance of making a fair show in the higher offices of the administration. In the State of Cashmere, for instance, with which we are concerned in our present article, Babu Nilambur Mukherji, who now wastes his sweetness in the desert air of Calcutta as the Vice-Chairman of a Municipality whose finances he is not allowed to scrutinize even where the same are shamefully messed and muddled with, made his mark as an administrator and statesman of a high order, and his brother Babu Rishikesh Mukherji is still the Chief Justice of Cashmere. Such men will have to tie their talents in a napkin and bury them underground when the opportunity for distinction which they now enjoy in Indian States is closed to them for good. We hope Lord Curzon will do nothing in a hurry, but give himself full time for deliberation before he takes this big jump into the unknown.

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June writes as follows:—

Rumoured abdication of the Maharaja of Cashmere. When the Maharaja of Cashmere visited Calcutta on the last occasion, a rumour was afloat that the Government of India desired to exchange Sealkote for Cashmere with His Highness. Nothing further was, however, heard of the matter. But recently there has arisen a rumour in Simla that Lord Curzon will soon force His Highness to abdicate his *gadi*. This rumour

will astonish nobody after the forced abdication of the late Maharaja Holkar. Is His Excellency following a good and wise policy by deposing native princes on slight pretents and thereby striking panic into the hearts of all Indians? However that may be, we shall be happy to hear that the rumour concerning the Maharaja of Cashmere is false and baseless.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th June says that the approaching visit of Lord Curzon to Cashmere has engendered grave apprehension in the public mind. Gilgit and Chitral have been annexed by the British Government. The Maharaja of Cashmere still possesses some territory in that neighbourhood. It is feared that he will now be deprived of this territory. The fact that the Nizam lost the Berars after the visit of Lord Curzon to his capital lends colour to the apprehension now being entertained. If the apprehension is unfounded, it behoves the Government to issue a proclamation to that effect before Lord Curzon visits Cashmere.

BASUMATI,
June 6th, 1903.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

48. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 2nd June says that excessive heat and unusual drought have this year caused severe water scarcity in the mufassal.

Hundreds of tanks and wells have dried up, leaving the inhabitants of the surrounding villages barely any water with which to allay their thirst. The little water which still remains in some tanks and wells is all muddy and unwholesome, and yet the poor villagers have no other course left but to use it for drinking and other purposes. Townsmen, who get ample supplies of pipe-water, cannot realise the hardship and misery which are caused to villagers by such water scarcity. Government always shows a keen interest in the improvement of the health of townspeople, but the health of villagers does not seem to it to possess any importance. Rajas and Maharajas, rich men and zamindars do not share the pious conviction of their ancestors that the act of supplying water to the thirsty by excavating wells and tanks in villages is an act of great religious merit. They now pour their moneys, in the hope of securing titles, in the furtherance of such projects as are inaugurated by the Government. Government ought never to show any indifference in the matter of re-excavating old tanks and wells and excavating new ones where there are none. Many people had suggested that the money proposed to be spent on the Victoria Memorial Hall and the Delhi Darbar should be spent in removing the water scarcity in the country. The Indian heart is renowned for its loyalty, and Government had had ample proof of this. No noble edifice and no marble statue were therefore required to perpetuate the memory of the late Queen-Empress among the Indians, and no Delhi Darbar was necessary for obtaining proofs of their loyalty. But what has been done cannot be undone. Without therefore discussing the question of the doubtful necessity of the Memorial Hall and the Darbar, the writer prays the Government to set itself earnestly to remove the water scarcity which now prevails in the country.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
June 2nd, 1903.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 3rd June says that as Lord Curzon will complete his five years' term of service in January next, according to the usual practice he should retire at that time. But, if he retires in January next, who is to make a charming and timely speech at the opening of the Victoria Memorial Hall? It is, therefore, at Lord Curzon's own desire that the Government in England, which is fascinated with His Excellency's good qualities, has granted him an extension of two years' service. The Anglo-Indian journals have been delighted at the news, as they never saw before a Viceroy like Lord Curzon. They believe that the longer His Lordship remains in India, the better will it be for that country. But one may well ask what service has Lord Curzon rendered to India during his five years' tenure of office? What has he done in India, except appointing two or three Commissions—measures which are not calculated to yield the

MEDINI BANDHAV,
June 3rd, 1903.

least benefit to the country? Ever since the commencement of British rule in India, many Commissions have been appointed, but they have done no good to the country. But, then, it is all the same to India whether Lord Curzon remains longer as her Viceroy or somebody else comes in his place. The news that Ram was to be made king delighted everybody excepting the deer in the forest. On being asked by other animals the reason of its not receiving the happy news with delight, the deer answered:—"Will Ram, on being raised to the throne, give up hunting?" Similarly, it is all one to the people of India who becomes their Viceroy, because it is certain that no Viceroy will ever sympathise with them and alleviate their sufferings.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1938.

50. The following deliverances on how the influence of the women of Bengal may prove a potent inspirer of heroism in the male population of the province are found in the editorial and correspondence columns respectively of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th June:—

Woman as an inspirer of heroism
in Bengal.

The celebration of the memory of Pratapaditya.—On the 10th May last there was held at the South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, a meeting to celebrate the memory of Maharaja Pratapaditya, the last hero of Bengal. Miss Sarala Ghosal, B.A., Editor of the *Bharati*, took the chair. Several distinguished visitors from Japan were present at the meeting, while many enthusiastic respectable residents of Bhowanipore heartily co-operated in the movement. Babu Nanilal Gangopadhyaya awakened in the hearts of the audience a multitude of emotions of diverse kinds by relating the events of the life of the Bengali king, while the speech which the President, Srimati Sarala Devi made, as the goddess of speech incarnate, in flowing language, evoked life even in lifeless hearts. At the conclusion of the speech a large number of youths astonished the audience by feats of sword and *lathi* play as well as of leaping and boxing. The President awarded silver medals to the victors in all these four games. A perusal of the proceedings of the meeting has given rise to a multitude of emotions in our heart. The woman is now immersed in darkness, secluded in a corner of the house, and excluded from participation in all public movements in the very country in which she was worshipped as the Deity. Whose heart will not thrill with joy to see a woman taking the chair in a meeting of men and leading and firing the hearts of men by soul-animating eloquence? We have read many accounts of Greek and Rajput heroism as well as of Boer heroism in these days. But we find woman at the bottom of all this heroism. The influence of woman used to teach man the sublime lesson of self sacrifice. Sarala Devi has, at it were, brought back those old times. Will not the educated women of Bengal follow the example of Sarala Devi? There are about 25 lady graduates in Bengal, while the number of those who have received high education without obtaining academic degrees will be more than a hundred. There are also no less than a dozen lady poets of distinguished excellence in Bengal. If all these women had followed the example of Sarala Devi, much of the misery of Bengal would have disappeared. Most of these educated ladies have chosen to keep themselves concealed in a corner of their houses, so that it is often difficult to pick them out of their illiterate sisters. Educated ladies of Bengal, will you, with all this education, live silently and in vain in this unfortunate country? Alas! the late Sarala Das, B.A., left this earth at too early an age and at a time when she had hardly entered the world and the arena of practical work. She used to say:—"I must do something before I leave the world." To-day we call to mind that saying befitting a goddess. Let every educated lady say to herself "I must do something before I leave the world." We shall have nothing to fear if our educated countrywomen appear in the arena of practical work. We know not in what terms to express our appreciation of Sarala Devi's proceedings. She has appeared in the arena. Her *Bharati* is inspiring Bengal with a new life, while her spoken utterances are showing Bengali youths their path in life. May God bless her. May her great example inspire the women of Bengal.

The poet sang:—

"If the female community of Bengal co-operate, in this way, with its men, then we can achieve, with ease, the work of reformation—a work as perilous as the dreadful deep."

Has not the time yet arrived for the realization of the poet's hope? Educated female community, tell us if it has not yet come?

And a lady correspondent observes as follows on the same subject:—

For a long time we have been reading in newspapers and hearing from people that the life of Bengalis is not secure on railways or steamers or roads, in towns or in villages. Our ears are deafened with the tales of oppression committed by coolies, constables, and Europeans on railways and steamers. What shall we say of the numerous instances in which people are silently putting up with blows of the constable's baton, with pushing by the neck by coolies, with oppressions by *khalasis*? How few of the instances of oppression suffered by weak, helpless, respectable women at the hands of Europeans find their way into newspapers or become known to the public? Instances are not rare in which Europeans insult Bengali women in the presence of their husbands. One shudders even to think of the inhuman oppressions committed by European youths on native women.

And how we, the women of Bengal, though constantly seeing Bengalis insulted and beaten in this way, are lying at our ease on our beds! Bengalis have been weeping for the last three hundred years. It is high time that we had done with this weeping. We must now dry our eyes and seek other remedy.

The other remedy—the remedy that will enable Bengalis to return a kick for a slap—proposed by the correspondent, is the introduction of athletic teaching—not tennis or football, but such ancient and really strengthening athletic exercises as wrestling, *dan* (rapid and repeated uprising and down-sitting), boxing and *lathi*-play in every village school in Bengal.

The correspondent concludes as follows:—

The Bengali either silently pockets insults or seeks remedy in the law Court and carries on political agitation, because the very just English Government refuses to enrol them as volunteers.

Fie upon those who cannot protect the honour of their wives and daughters! Fie upon their agitation!

51. The *Pioneer* newspaper, says the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June, never loses an opportunity of gratifying its vanity by abusing Bengalis in season and out of season. Recently, while informing the public that the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh would soon be changed to "the United Provinces," the *Pioneer* grinned at the "Babus" saying that the change might displease them. The utter worthlessness of this remark may be judged from the fact that the "Babus" have not even breathed a syllable against the proposed change. Again, the other day that Anglo-Indian organ abused the native Press in Bengal by calling it superstitious and accusing it of fondness for exaggeration, specially in matters concerning Government and Government officers. The *Pioneer* beholds the mote that is in its brother's eye, but does not see the beam that is in its own eye.

HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1903.

URIYA PAPERS.

52. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 21st May states that there were rains in the Bhadrak subdivision of that district and in the Nilgiri State.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
May 21st, 1903.

53. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd May regrets to note that there is great want of drinking-water in the Dhansar, Tarakote, Barandei, and other neighbouring villages in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district, and draws the attention of the Local and District Boards to the same.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 23rd, 1903.

54. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 23rd May recommends the abolition of smoking among the peasants of the Garjats by an executive order on the ground that the particular kind of smoking in vogue in the Orissa Garjats, known as *dhuakahali*, is injurious to the constitution of the smokers.

GARJATBASINI,
May 23rd, 1903.

GARJATBASINI
May 23rd, 1903

55. The same paper gives an account of the marriage of the Raja of Nayagarh with the daughter of the Raja of Hindole, and says that the marriage ceremony was disturbed by a sudden outbreak of cholera that carried off many lives within a short period.

GARJATBASINI

56. The same paper states that there were rains in the Talcher State that gave great relief to the anxious cultivators.

Rain in Talcher.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
May 13th, 1903.

57. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 13th May observes in a carping spirit that the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality is neglecting his duties and is, in fact, doing nothing. It is said that the Municipality has deteriorated during the period of his administration, and the system of government by representation has become a farce.

A complaint against the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

58. Referring to the dealings of the Cuttack Police with the *Chandan Jatra* in that town, the same paper points out that the present head of the District Police in that town is not familiar with the religious customs of the people among whom he works, and is often led astray by his subordinates, who do not give him correct information.

The Cuttack Police.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

59. The same paper takes objection to the rules issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, that there shall be no music in the streets on Sundays, and that no procession with music will be allowed to pass on public roads after 10 P.M., and observes that the Police wants to reform Indian society by executive orders. It is a regret that the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner have done nothing to prevent this illegal interference with the religious customs of the people. The matter should receive the immediate attention of the Government.

Police rules relating to music in the streets of Cuttack.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

60. The same paper gives instances of snake-bite and fire in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district, that have proved injurious in various ways.

Fires and snake-bites in Jajpur in the Cuttack district.

ALL URIYA PAPERS.

61. All the native papers of Orissa for the week under report state that there were a few showers of rain in almost every part of Orissa that have helped agricultural operations.

Rain in Orissa.

UTKALDPIKA,
May 30th, 1903.

62. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th May is informed that the District Magistrate of Cuttack is going to marry the sister-in-law of the District Superintendent of Police of that district. The public cannot expect unalloyed justice when two district heads are on such familiar terms. It is hoped that Government will take immediate steps to remove this contingency.

The ensuing marriage of the Magistrate of Cuttack with the sister-in-law of the District Superintendent of Police.

UTKALDPIKA.

63. The same paper tenders its thanks to Babu Anadi Sahu of the Cuttack district, who is excavating a tank near Padmapur in Salepur thana of that district. The tank will prove very useful to the general public.

Excavation of a tank in the Cuttack district.

UTKALDPIKA.

64. The same paper states that the new Manager of the Puri temple has begun his work very well. The rites of the temple are performed in regular order. The chewing of betel in the temple premises has been interdicted both on sanitary and religious grounds. The Manager proposes to sell off a portion of the stock of the temple, as it is no longer required or useful. Its contemporary of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th May speaks in similar terms of the Manager.

The new Manager of the Puri temple.

UTKALDPIKA.

65. Referring to a notice published in the *Mysore Standard* inviting only Europeans and Eurasians to apply for certain posts in the Railway and Telegraph Departments, the same paper remarks that a movement, more or less known, is on foot to promote the interests of the Europeans and Eurasians in disregard of those of the Indians and to employ the former in posts, which, by birthright, belong to the latter. The writer believes that this movement is known to the Government of India and regrets

Employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Railway and Telegraph Departments.

that the Government of Lord Curzon should remain silent without taking any steps to reassure the public.

66. Referring to the distribution of the Uriya translation of the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India among the people of Orissa, an anonymous correspondent of the same paper states that very few are in a position to grasp the meaning of the translation, that the translation is too literal, and that it is defective in various other ways.

UTKALDIPKA,
May 30th, 1903.

The official Uriya translation of the Land Revenue Policy of Government.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th June, 1903.

Offg. Bengali Translator.

